

sented that said article was soluble saccharin, to wit, a product containing no sugar, whereas, in truth and in fact, said article was not soluble saccharin, but was a product which contained approximately 19 per cent of sugar.

On October 6, 1920, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty, and a fine of \$75 was imposed by the court.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

S785. Misbranding of Texas Wonder. U. S. * * * v. 6 Dozen Bottles of Texas Wonder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 12918. S. No. C-1983.)

On June 17, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 6 dozen bottles of Texas Wonder, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Muskogee, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 7, 1920, by E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Texas Wonder A Remedy for Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak and Lame Backs, Rheumatism and Gravel. Regulates Bladder Trouble in Children;" (circular) "Read Carefully * * * In cases of Gravel and Rheumatic troubles it should be taken every night in 25-drop doses until relieved."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of copaiba, rhubarb, colchicum, guaiac, turpentine, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the foregoing statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article were false and fraudulent in that said drug contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On July 19, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, a default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

S786. Adulteration and misbranding of concentrated sweetener. U. S. * * * v. 1 Tin of Wood's Special Concentrated Sweetener. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 12975. I. S. No. 9319-r. S. No. C-1980.)

On July 1, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 1 tin containing 5 pounds of a product labeled in part, "Wood's Special Concentrated Sweetener 500," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Washington, Iowa, shipped on or about June 4, 1920, by the W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Iowa, and charging adulteration and misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Wood's Special Concentrated Sweetener 500-500 Soluble in Cold Water. Not Sold As a Drug, W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it contained an added deleterious ingredient, to wit, saccharin, which might render it injurious to health, and for the further reason that a mixture of sugar, corn